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WORLD PRODUCTION  
and Trade

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Department of  
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Roundup

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The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

CHINA To Import More Soybean Oil and Export More Peanuts. According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing, China's soybean oil imports continue at an unprecedented high level. China appears to be taking advantage of low world prices. The 1986/87 marketing year estimate has been revised to 400,000 tons and the 1987/88 forecast to 350,000 tons. Most of the oil comes from Brazil, Argentina and Spain.

Preliminary trade data show peanut exports for the 1986/87 marketing year totaled 395,426 tons (inshell basis), as exports jumped from 116,831 tons during the first half of the marketing year to 278,595 tons during the second half. No information is available on destinations.

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MEXICO Announces Import Tariff Changes. The Mexican government eliminated its ad-valorem duty rate for sunflower oil as of Aug. 29, 1987. The old ad-valorem duty was 10 percent. This product still requires an import permit.

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SPAIN To Export More Subsidized Sunflowerseed Oil. The European Community's (EC) Oilseeds Management Committee has approved a proposal to open an export tender for 33,000 tons of Spanish sunflowerseed oil. The announcement followed more than two weeks of demonstrations by sunflowerseed growers, primarily in Andalucia, who were protesting the low prices (below intervention levels) offered by sunflowerseed crushers for the early harvested crop. The Committee did not accept a Spanish request to begin intervention buying of sunflowerseed in Spain on September 1, one month before buying is scheduled to start in the rest of the EC.

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Spanish farm leaders hope that the prospect of increased sunflowerseed oil exports will allow Spanish crushers to immediately increase the price offered to farmers to nearly match the intervention price which goes into effect October 1. Spanish authorities may later seek authorization for export subsidies on an additional 25-30,000 tons of sunflowerseed oil to help reduce the surplus in the Spanish market. This would bring Spain's total exports of subsidized oil to over 100,000 tons in 1987. Spanish farmers have advocated direct export subsidies on sunflowerseed instead of relying on exports of oil to raise the farmer's price of sunflowerseed.

#### DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

WORLD Meat Production Shows Little Change in 1987. World meat production is up about 1 percent this year as beef and pork production contract slightly while poultry meat output shows strong growth. Output of red meat is expected to expand about 2 percent in 1988 while growth in poultry meat slows to the 3-4 percent range.

	World Meat Production -----million tons-----		
	1986	1987 1/	1988 1/
Beef and veal	44.0	43.9	43.8
Pork	56.2	55.9	57.7
Sheep and goat	5.4	5.5	5.6
Total red meat 2/	105.6	105.3	107.1
Poultry meat	27.3	29.0	30.1
Total meat 2/	132.9	134.3	137.2

1/ Forecast. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Beginning 1988 cattle numbers are projected to be up slightly to 1.045 million, due largely to herd growth in less developed countries. World beef and veal production is estimated at 43.86 million tons in 1987, down slightly from 1986, with no change forecast in 1988. U.S. cattle numbers are expected to fall about 2 million head--the sixth year of decline. U.S. beef production is projected to be down 4 percent this year, with a slight decline expected next year.

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EC cattle numbers are expected to decline about 3 percent this year due to the increased slaughter of dairy cattle under tighter EC dairy controls. This is causing beef production to be up this year but in 1988 production is expected to fall by about 240,000 tons. Argentine cattle numbers are expected to continue to fall this year. Persistent floods, high taxes and interest rates and uncertainty about government policy on beef prices have discouraged herd rebuilding despite higher cattle prices. Soviet cattle numbers are projected to fall this year due to forage shortages aggravated by a prolonged 1986/87 winter feeding season. Beef production is projected to expand 5 percent this year and in 1988. This production increase is being reached with relatively high levels of live cattle imports as slaughter weights have fallen because of the reduced feed supplies.

	Cattle and buffalo numbers -----million head-----			Beef and veal production -----million tons-----		
	1986	1987 1/	1988 2/	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 2/
Canada	10.6	10.4	10.3	1.04	0.99	0.98
United States	105.5	102.0	100.0	11.29	10.81	10.33
Argentina	57.5	55.7	55.0	2.85	2.65	2.55
Uruguay	10.0	10.3	11.0	0.36	0.29	0.31
EC-12	83.6	81.8	79.5	7.98	8.03	7.79
Eastern Europe	37.3	37.1	37.0	2.51	2.48	2.44
USSR	120.9	122.1	121.5	7.70	8.10	8.50
Australia	23.4	23.6	23.7	1.48	1.42	1.46
New Zealand	7.9	8.3	8.1	0.47	0.52	0.50
World total 3/	1044.0	1042.7	1045.4	43.98	43.86	43.83

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Total of 51 countries.

World hog numbers at the beginning of 1988 are projected down slightly as sizable herd increases in the United States, Canada and the EC are being offset by a reduction in the Chinese herd. World pork production also will be down slightly this year because of a drop China's production due to sow culling in late 1986. Weak demand for pork and high feed prices led to the heavier culling. In 1988, Chinese production is projected to recover because the government is expected to improve supplies of low-cost feed to producers. Pork production in the United States, which is up slightly this year, is forecast to expand 11 percent in 1988.

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EC pork production and hog numbers are up this year because low feed prices allowed production to remain profitable. For 1988, falling hog prices are expected to make production unprofitable despite low feed prices. This will stop herd growth and slow the growth in production. Soviet pork production is projected show little change in 1987 or 1988, and is to be supplemented by above normal live hog imports. In Eastern Europe, Polish pork production is projected to fall in both 1987 and 1988 because of higher feed prices.

	Hog numbers -----million head-----			Pork production -----million tons-----		
	1986	1987 1/	1988 2/	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 2/
Canada	10.7	10.8	11.3	0.91	0.94	1.00
United States	52.3	51.2	55.5	6.38	6.42	7.13
EC	100.9	104.0	106.0	11.52	11.72	11.80
Eastern Europe	73.1	74.9	75.0	6.79	6.84	6.82
USSR	77.8	79.4	78.0	5.90	5.85	5.85
Japan	11.1	11.4	11.6	1.55	1.58	1.62
China	331.4	336.9	329.3	17.97	16.91	18.14
Total 3/	736.4	749.1	748.7	56.24	55.88	57.67

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Total 38 countries.

World sheep numbers increased 1 percent in 1986, but a small drop is forecast this year. New Zealand sheep numbers are projected to fall this year because farmers with no support payments for fertilizer have allowed pasture-carrying capacity to decline. Numbers are expected to fall despite higher market prices for sheep meat. Australian sheep numbers were up 3 million head in 1986 and a 2-million increase is forecast for 1987. Low grain prices have encouraged farmers to expand forage for sheep in cereal areas. Sheep meat production is at 10-year high this year because of high sheep meat prices and culling to prevent feed shortages next year.

	Sheep numbers -----million head-----			Sheep and goat meat production -----million tons-----		
	1986	1987 1/	1988 2/	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 2/
Australia	156	159	161	0.58	0.62	0.60
New Zealand	68	70	66	0.61	0.61	0.62
Soviet Union	141	142	142	0.87	0.88	0.88
Total 3/	690	697	696	5.43	5.52	5.62

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ 31 countries.



Poultry meat production is expected to total 29 million tons in 1987, 6 percent above 1986. Current forecasts indicate global production will expand about 4 percent in 1988. Sharp increases in broiler and turkey meat production in the United States account for much of the increase in the world total.

	Poultry meat production -----million tons-----			Egg production -----billion eggs-----		
	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 2/	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 2/
United States	8.26	9.07	9.53	68.60	69.25	69.00
Brazil	1.68	1.90	1.96	10.80	12.50	13.00
Canada	0.63	0.68	0.70	5.90	5.95	6.00
EC-12	5.41	5.55	5.64	81.89	80.78	80.56
Hungary	0.45	0.48	0.49	4.10	4.35	4.35
USSR	2.90	3.10	3.30	80.70	83.10	85.50
Japan	1.42	1.45	1.48	37.08	38.20	38.00
Total	20.75	22.23	23.10	289.07	294.13	296.41
Others	6.55	6.77	7.04	95.33	94.63	95.55
World total	27.30	29.00	30.14	384.40	388.76	391.96

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Total includes 48 countries for total poultry meat and 41 countries for eggs.

World egg production is up 1 percent in 1987 with the largest increase in the USSR. U.S. and Canadian production are up about 1 percent each as tight profit margins limit the opportunity for expansion. After declining somewhat in 1986, Brazil's egg output is up 15 percent as producers in that country respond to improved demand due to higher beef prices. Egg production in the EC is down about 1 percent with most of the decline occurring in the United Kingdom as tight margins continue to force consolidation of the industry. In the USSR, egg production showed another sharp advance. Japan's 1987 egg production is expected to exceed 38 billion eggs, up 3 percent, as producers take advantage of lower feed prices.

World broiler production is up 6 percent for 1987 and growth of 4 percent is forecast for 1988 as broilers continue to capture a larger share of the total meat market in many countries. Broiler production in the United States is expected to surpass 7 million tons in 1987, 8 percent above 1986. Strong growth in demand plus lower feed prices are providing the stimulus for the rapid growth. Production in 1988 is expected to grow at a more moderate 5-percent rate. Similar condition are affecting broiler production in Canada. The broiler industry in Mexico continues to suffer from weak demand due lack of growth in the general economy.



	Broiler production			Turkey meat production		
	-----thousand tons-----			-----thousand tons-----		
	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 2/	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 2/
United States	6,494	7,033	7,385	1,484	1,736	1,847
Brazil	1,620	1,840	1,900	60	55	50
EC-12	3,846	3,976	4,028	873	914	946
Hungary	365	371	370	NA	NA	NA
USSR	1,620	1,730	1,850	105	110	115
Thailand	431	487	524	NA	NA	NA
Total above	14,376	15,437	16,307	2,522	2,815	2,958
Others	5,615	5,768	5,979	206	216	217
World total 3/	19,972	21,205	22,016	2,728	3,031	3,175

NA=not available. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ World total includes 37 countries for broilers and 20 countries for turkey meat.

Brazilian broiler production in 1987 is expected to be over 1.8 million tons, up 14 percent. Much of the stimulus comes from higher beef prices which have increased demand for poultry meat. Growth of 3 percent is forecast for 1988. Higher prices for beef in Argentina have provided some strength for broiler prices. In addition, compared to 1986, the Argentine broiler industry has lower feed prices and has increased feeding efficiency. Further rapid growth is forecast for 1988.

Broiler production in the EC is expected to total just under 4 million tons in 1987, 3 percent above 1986. Producers in many of the EC countries face both weak domestic and export demand limiting prospects for profitable production. Within the EC, production in the Netherlands is up 7 percent as that country expands exports to other EC members. Favorable growth in domestic demand and lower feed prices are forecast to boost U.K. production about 4 percent in 1987. Growth in Spain is expected to be up about 5 percent in 1987 as that country recovers from the 1986 downturn. French broiler production is forecast at 800,000 tons in 1987, only a 2-percent increase. A similar rate of growth is expected in 1988.

Within East Europe, Poland's broiler industry is growing rapidly as some facilities closed in 1981/82 are reopened and the sector learns to make better use of homegrown feeds. Further rapid growth is forecast for 1988, but production will still be below the 1981 peak. Broiler production in Hungary and Yugoslavia, the two leading exporters in the region, is expected to show little growth in either 1987 or 1988.



In the USSR, 1987 broiler production is forecast to grow 7 percent as that country's poultry industry responds to a favorable 1986 grain crop. Prospects for another good grain harvest in 1987 should result in a similar rate of growth for 1988.

Japan's broiler producers have benefited from lower feed prices but low-priced broiler imports have kept domestic broiler prices down. Production in 1987 is up 3 percent mainly as a result of broilers being marketed at heavier weights. Thailand's broiler production continues to grow rapidly in response to increases in both domestic and foreign demand. Further rapid growth is forecast for 1988 because current high pork prices are stimulating strong demand for poultry meat.

World turkey meat production will surpass 3 million tons, up 10 percent in 1987, due largely to a strong increase (over 15 percent) in the United States which accounts for over half the total. U.S. production is responding to low feed prices and strong demand for poultry meat. Similar conditions also are stimulating increased production in Canada. EC production of turkey meat is expected to expand about 5 percent in 1987 due to increased output of the three major producers. French production is expected to be 6 percent higher in 1987 as that country increases shipments to other EC countries. Output in the U.K. is up 5 percent with most of the increase destined for U.K. consumers. Italy's 1987 turkey meat output is up only 1 percent as producers continue to face very tight profit margins.

#### COTTON AND FIBERS

CHINA'S Cotton Exports Set Record. China reports record cotton exports of 3.2 million bales for 1986/87, 13 percent above the 1985/86 level. Leading markets for China's cotton are Hong Kong, Japan, Indonesia and East Europe. Exports in 1987/88 are forecast to fall to 1.5 million bales reflecting reduced stocks, strong internal demand and reduced crops for 1986/87 and forecast 1987/88.

#### FRUITS

Record Apple Crop Forecast for BRAZIL. According to the U.S. agricultural officer in Rio de Janeiro, preliminary assessments place Brazil's 1987/88 apple harvest at approximately 285-320,000 tons, a record volume. In Brazil, apple trees require a minimum of 700 hours per year of temperatures below 7.2 degrees centigrade (45 degrees fahrenheit) to produce at peak levels. So far this season, Brazilian trees have accumulated 756 hours of optimal temperatures. Sprouting begins this month, followed by blossoming in October. If favorable conditions prevail, production is expected to exceed the 1986/87 harvest of 170,000 tons by at least 68 percent.



In April 1987, the Brazilian government announced a new program aimed at fostering self-sufficiency by raising domestic apple output to satisfy 97 percent of domestic consumption requirements by 1990. The following estimates of Brazil's apple availability and projections of internal market supply were formulated by the Ministry's apple group. Data are in 1,000 metric tons.

	1987	1988	1989	1990
Projected consumption	320	340	360	380
Total production	285	317	358	410

#### SUGAR

SWEDEN'S 1987/88 Sugar Forecast Lowered. The 1987/88 forecast of centrifugal sugar production has been revised downward to 277,000 tons (raw basis), 25 percent less than the earlier forecast, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Stockholm. Failure of beets to develop to normal size and expected lower sucrose content because of the cool and rainy summer were cited as reasons for the revised forecast. Production on centrifugal sugar totaled 368,000 tons (raw basis) in 1986/87.

#### FOREST PRODUCTS

U.S. Wood Product Exports Record Healthy Gain. Total U.S. wood product exports were \$1.8 billion for the first half of 1987, up 24 percent over the same period in 1986. Japan continues to be the leading buyer of U.S. wood products, importing nearly \$747 million, up 28 percent over 1986's January to June trading activity. Softwood plywood, logs and lumber, and hardwood logs, lumber and flooring experienced impressive gains in trading activity.

Total U.S. hardwood products exports in the first half of 1987 were \$346 million, up 27 percent over the same period last year. Hardwood lumber exports were up 27 percent to \$205 million (299 million board feet). Canada, Japan and Taiwan accounted for approximately half of the U.S. export value total for hardwood lumber. Hardwood flooring, veneer and log exports were up 60 percent, 47 percent and 15 percent, respectively, to \$5.0 million, \$55.3 million and \$69.7 million. West Germany, the major purchaser of U.S. hardwood veneer and logs, imported \$20.6 million and \$23.0 million of these commodities, respectively.

Softwood products exports in the first half of 1987 were \$1.2 billion, up 22 percent from the same period in 1986. Japan was the leading buyer of U.S. softwood products, accounting for 56 percent of the export value. Softwood lumber exports were \$397 million, an increase of 29 percent, with a volume of 1.1 billion board feet. Exports to Japan, the largest market, rose 16 percent to 440.5 million board feet. Exports of U.S. softwood plywood continue to be strong, up 36 percent by volume to over 404 million square feet (3/8-inch basis).



Total U.S. wood product imports were \$2.7 billion for the first half of 1987, an increase of 2 percent over the first half of 1986. Imports from Canada totaled \$1.9 billion with \$1.3 billion (7.1 billion board feet) comprised of softwood lumber. U.S. hardwood plywood imports from Indonesia were \$151 million or 1.3 billion square feet. Other major U.S. suppliers of solid wood products were Taiwan, Mexico and Brazil at \$237 million, \$75 million and \$60 million, respectively.

#### CREDIT NOTES

GSM-102 Actions Announced for BANGLADESH, IRAQ, COTE D'IVOIRE, ECUADOR, COLOMBIA, MEXICO and KOREA. USDA added \$6.0 million in coverage for sales of U.S. wheat to Bangladesh. USDA announced an additional \$11.1 million and reallocated existing lines under the program for Iraq. Increases were approved for the lines for cotton and/or cotton yarns, tallow, vegetable oils and wood products. The lines for dry edible beans, peas, and lentils, planting seeds, protein concentrates, protein meals, rice, wheat flour and wool were decreased. A \$500,000 line for U.S. planting seeds was approved to Cote d'Ivoire. USDA transferred \$25.0 million from Ecuador's GSM-103 line to the GSM-102 program for wheat, feed grains and cotton. Colombia's line for oilseeds was increased to \$43.0 million. Mexico's wood pulp line was increased by \$10.0 million. The export period for the cotton line to Korea was extended to December 31.

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GSM-103 Actions Announced for IRAQ. USDA increased by \$1.0 million guarantees for sales of U.S. breeder livestock to Iraq. USDA also reduced the frozen beef, lamb and beef variety meats line by \$2.0 million.

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P.L. 480 Actions Announced for BANGLADESH and EGYPT. A Title I agreement for 90,000 tons of rice valued at \$15.0 million was signed with Bangladesh. A Title I agreement for 25,000 tons of vegetable oil valued at \$10.0 million was signed with Egypt.

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MEXICO and SWAZILAND Sign Section 416 Agreements. Mexico signed a Section 416 agreement for 5,717 tons of wheat valued at \$623,153, 2,332 tons of corn valued at \$179,564 and 4,000 tons of rice valued at \$720,000. Swaziland an agreement for 12,809 tons of wheat valued at \$1.4 million.

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# WEEKLY EXCHANGE RATE DEVELOPMENTS

Despite intervention by the world's major central banks including the U.S. Federal Reserve, the U.S. dollar continued its descent during the week of September 4, finishing down against all major currencies. The recent downward movement of the dollar is not seen as a serious threat to the currency-stabilization agreement reached by the major industrial powers in February. The increase in the discount rate by the Federal Reserve to 6.0 percent from 5.5 percent should help to stabilize the dollar.

Currencies	Current	----Percent change from----		
	rate 9/03/87	week ago 8/27/87	month ago 8/06/87	year ago 9/86
Argentine Austral	2.1960	3.24%	12.32%	112.79%
Australian Dollar	1.3835	-1.38%	-3.12%	-13.91%
Brazilian Cruzado	48.3900	.62%	4.35%	251.41%
Canadian Dollar	1.3144	-.16%	-.68%	-5.21%
South African Rand	2.0263	-1.31%	-2.03%	-12.12%
Thai Baht	25.7300	-.80%	-.84%	-1.37%
ECU	.8682	-1.04%	-4.34%	-10.14%
British Pound	.6035	-1.59%	-4.82%	-11.36%
French Franc	6.0000	-.78%	-4.35%	-10.17%
West Germany Mark	1.7913	-1.00%	-4.85%	-12.21%
Japanese Yen	141.0500	-.49%	-6.77%	-8.78%
South Korean Won	807.7000	-.04%	-.03%	-8.16%
New Taiwan Dollar	30.0600	.06%	-1.28%	-18.53%

Exchange rates are spot as of 3 p.m. eastern time, September 3, 1987.  
Source: FAS exchange rate database and Wall Street Journal.

## EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

The status of USDA's Export Enhancement Program as of Sept. 3, 1987, was as follows in metric tons:

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY/RESULTS	
74. Near East table eggs (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen)	Aug. 27, '87	50 million	
73. Saudi Arabia dairy cattle	Aug. 27, '87	2,000 head	
72. Iraq barley	Aug. 10, '87	150,000	Sold 50,000
71. Brazil wheat	July 30, '87	300,000	Sold 66,000
70. Colombia wheat	July 30, '87	300,000	
69. Israel wheat	May 29, '87	200,000	
68. Bangladesh wheat	May 22, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '87	50,000	Sold 44,000
	Aug. 12, '87	150,000	
67. Soviet Union wheat	Apr. 30, '87	4,000,000	COMPLETE

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

66.	Turkey rice	Apr. 3, '87	70,000	
65.	Colombia barley malt	Apr. 3, '87	15,000	
64.	Iraq table eggs	Feb. 20, '87	189 million	eggs
63.	Canary Islands poultry	Feb. 9, '87	5,000	Sold 2,000
62.	Nigeria wheat	Jan. 28, '87	500,000	
61.	China wheat	Jan. 26, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 18, '87	1,000,000	Sold 360,000
60.	Iraq wheat	Jan. 16, '87	800,000	Sold 715,000
59.	Switzerland barley or sorghum	Jan. 16, '87	250,000	Sold 9,000
58.	Poland wheat	Jan. 7, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
		July 2, '87	500,000	Sold 451,000
57.	Poland barley or sorghum	Dec. 31, '86	200,000	Sold 167,000
56.	Romania wheat	Dec. 23, '86	250,000	
55.	Iraq poultry	Dec. 22, '86	60,000	COMPLETE
54.	Dominican Republic table eggs	Dec. 9, '86	25 million	Sold 10.6 million eggs
53.	Zanzibar wheat flour	Dec. 9, '86	20,000	Sold 6,000
52.	Tunisia barley	Dec. 1, '86	150,000	
51.	Gulf countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates) dairy cattle	Oct. 30, '86	1,500 head	COMPLETE
		Aug. 27, '87	1,500 head	
50.	West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Gabon, Liberia, Niger, Togo) wheat	Oct. 30, '86	345,000	Sold 113,200
		June 15, '87	185,000	
49.	Dominican Republic poultry	Oct. 29, '86	1,500	COMPLETE
48.	Philippines barley malt	Oct. 20, '86	60,000	Sold 25,000
47.	Cameroon wheat flour	Oct. 14, '86	20,000	
46.	Romania barley	Sept. 24, '86	200,000	Sold 125,000
45.	Venezuela barley malt	Sept. 4, '86	100,000	
44.	Cyprus barley	Aug. 26, '86	150,000	Sold 118,000
43.	Canary Islands wheat	Aug. 8, '86	100,000	
42.	Egypt semolina	Aug. 6, '86	30,000	Sold 23,000
41.	Soviet Union wheat	Aug. 1, '86	4,000,000	EXPIRED
40.	Canary Is. dairy cattle	July 28, '86	3,000 head	Sold 2,825
39.	Hong Kong table eggs	July 28, '86	44 million	COMPLETE
			eggs	
38.	Senegal wheat	July 17, '86	100,000	COMPLETE
37.	India vegetable oil	July 8, '86	25,000	COMPLETE
36.	Jordan barley	June 17, '86	60,000	COMPLETE
35.	Israel barley	June 17, '86	200,000	Sold 177,324
34.	Tunisia dairy cattle	May 29, '86	4,000 head	COMPLETE
33.	Algeria dairy cattle	May 29, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

32. Sri Lanka wheat	May 16, '86	125,000	COMPLETE
	March 5, '87	95,000	Sold 85,000
	Aug. 20, '87	240,000	
31. Saudi Arabia barley	May 7, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	250,000	COMPLETE
	Sept. 16, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 8, '86	200,000	COMPLETE (201,000)
	Jan. 5, '87	1,250,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 4, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
30. Algeria barley	Apr. 17, '86	500,000	Sold 108,000
29. Morocco dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	4,000 head	COMPLETE
28. Turkey dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
	June 18, '86	5,000 head	
27. Egypt dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	6,000 head	COMPLETE
	Sept. 12, '86	10,000 head	Sold 3,411
26. Yemen poultry feed	Apr. 14, '86	150,000	Sold 111,168
25. Yugoslavia wheat	Apr. 10, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	June 24, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 7, '86	500,000	Sold 417,050
24. Indonesia dairy cattle	Apr. 9, '86	7,500 head	COMPLETE
	June 18, '87	8,000 head	COMPLETE
23. Syria wheat	Apr. 8, '86	700,000	CANCELED
22. Benin wheat (remaining 15,000 tons transferred to West Africa	Apr. 7, '86	45,000	COMPLETE
21. Algeria table eggs	Apr. 4, '86	500 million eggs	
20. Iraq dairy cattle	Apr. 4, '86	6,500 head	Sold 2,028
19. Jordan wheat	Mar. 19, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
	June 20, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 31, '86	225,000	COMPLETE
18. Tunisia wheat	Mar. 18, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 22, '86	800,000	Sold 300,000
17. Algeria wheat flour	Feb. 25, '86	100,000	
16. Algeria semolina	Feb. 11, '86	250,000	Sold 30,000
15. Philippines wheat	Jan. 7, '86	150,000	COMPLETE (152,400)
	Aug. 10, '87	500,000	
14. Zaire wheat	Dec. 27, '85	35,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '86	45,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 10, '86	40,000	COMPLETE
	July 16, '87	80,000	Sold 25,000
13. Nigeria barley malt	Dec. 10, '85	100,000	Sold 65,664
12. Iraq wheat flour	Dec. 9, '85	150,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 7, '87	175,000	Sold 75,000

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

11. Egypt poultry	Nov. 26, '85	8,000	COMPLETE
	Mar. 21, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
	June 18, '86	5,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 19, '86	25,000	COMPLETE
	Feb. 27, '87	6,000	
10. Zaire wheat flour	Nov. 18, '85	64,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '86	30,000	COMPLETE
9. Philippines wheat flour	Nov. 15, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
8. Jordan rice	Nov. 8, '85	40,000	Sold 38,700
	Jan. 13, '87	60,000	
7. Turkey wheat	Oct. 16, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
			(506,600)
	May 8, '86	500,000	Sold 248,000
6. Morocco wheat	Sept. 30, '85	1,500,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 9, '86	790,000	COMPLETE
	July 1, '87	500,000	
5. Yemen wheat	Sept. 6, '85	100,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 26, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
4. Yemen wheat flour	Aug. 20, '85	50,000	COMPLETE
	Apr. 14, '86	100,000	COMPLETE
	May 18, '87	100,000	Sold 50,000
3. Egypt wheat	July 26, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 30, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
			(512,500)
	June 24, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	July 29, '86	52,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 8, '86	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '87	500,000	
2. Egypt wheat flour	July 2, '85	600,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	600,000	Sold 356,000
1. Algeria wheat (ex durum)	June 4, '85	1,000,000	COMPLETE
wheat (ex durum)	Apr. 10, '86	1,000,000	Sold 616,000
durum	Nov. 10, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	Mar. 16, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	July 24, '87	300,000	Sold 244,000

-more-

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Announced as of Sept. 3, 1987

Announced to Date    33,355,680 tons grains and products (grain equivalent)  
808 million table eggs  
140,500 tons frozen poultry  
69,000 head dairy cattle  
25,000 tons vegetable oil

Sold to Date            18,172,759 tons wheat  
2,101,466 tons flour (grain equivalent)  
4,209,324 tons barley  
72,610 tons semolina (grain equivalent)  
120,882 tons barley malt (grain equivalent)  
106,000 tons sorghum  
38,700 tons rice  
111,168 tons poultry feed  
25,000 tons vegetable oil  
131,499 tons frozen poultry  
49,264 head dairy cattle  
54,572,004 table eggs

Total Sales Value:            \$2,340.3 million  
Estimated Bonus Book Value:   \$1,618.4 million  
Market Value of Awards:       \$1,127.2 million

-more-



Selected International Prices

Item	: September 8, 1987	: Change from	: A year
	:	: a week ago	: ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/	\$ per MT	\$ per bu.	\$ per MT
Wheat:			
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.	143.00	3.80	+3.00
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%....	131.50	3.58	+0.50
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W. ....10/	131.00	3.57	+3.25
No. 3 H.A.D.....	163.50	4.45	+1.50
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum10/	163.50	4.45	+1.00
Feed grains:			
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn....	90.00	2.29	+1.00
Soybeans and Meal:			
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....10/	213.45	5.81	+5.10
Brazil 47/48% Soya Pellets	223.50	--	+10.50
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal..10/	203.00	--	+8.00
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/			
Wheat .....	88.54	2.41	-0-
Barley.....	59.25	1.29	-1.84
Corn.....	58.27	1.48	-1.18
Sorghum.....	N.Q.	-- 2/	--
Broilers.....	1,134.71	--	+12.13
EC IMPORT LEVIES			
Wheat 5/.....	209.06	5.69	+2.46
Barley.....	206.77	4.50	+2.43
Corn.....	209.06	5.31	+2.46
Sorghum.....	214.86	5.46	+4.13
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	--	--	--
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/			
Common wheat(feed quality)	185.12	5.04	+2.17
Bread wheat (min. quality)	194.87	5.30	+2.29
Maize.....	194.87	4.95	+2.29
Barley and all other feed grains, excluding maize.	185.12	--	+2.17
Broilers 4/ 6/.....	--	--	--
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)			
Wheat .....	N.A.	--	--
Barley.....	N.A.	--	--
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	--	--	--

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. 10/ October shipment. N.A.=None authorized. N.Q.=Not quoted. Note: Basis September delivery.

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